ABSTRACT

A method for detecting a gene of a drug-targeted protein in a living organism, which method includes causing an antigenic substance to be bound to a drug via a chemical cross-linker, the drug being administered to the living organism; using the obtained material as a probe; and directly screening the gene of the protein bound to the probe by use of a cDNA expression library containing genes of the living organism to which the drug is to be administered.

The method of the present invention has eliminated the need for the protein purification step and amino acid sequence analysis, which are necessary when a conventional drug-fixed column method is performed. Also, the method of the present invention has enabled direct and simple isolation of the gene of the protein to which the drug is targeted.